The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
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Select Miscellany.

A Beautiful Girl hanged—A Double Murder in New Foundland—The Lovely Criminal in the Condemned Cell—Dressed for the Last Leap into Death.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Feb. 2.—An execution for the first time in one hundred years has produced a universal feeling of awe throughout every town and settlement of this quiet island. Patrick Gehan, a fisherman, murdered his brother-in-law, Garret Sever, an old man, and his wife, Mary Gehan. The one he wounded with a pistol bullet, and beat to death with a mattock; the other he smothered with a large feather bed. Living in Gehan's house was a beautiful girl named Johannah Hamilton, who assisted Gehan in removing Seyer's body to an ash heap. The body of Mrs. Gehan was removed to a lonesome place on the Spaniard's bay road and left there. The blood was then washed off the floor of the room in which the tragedy was enacted, and every other vistige of the atrocious crimes destroyed. The body of Mrs. Gehan was found as it was laid upon the road; a coroner's jury "sat upon it," and returned a verdict of "accidental death from causes unknown."

The verdict not satisfying the Chief of Police, he made strict investigation, and discovered the mutilated body of Seyer in the ash heap. This led to the arrest and imprisonment of Gehan and the girl. In spite of the advice of her counsel, Johanna made a full confession. On the 24th of December they were brought up for trial. The counsel for the accused had solely to depend upon pathetic pleadings and legal technicalities. On the 6th of January the prisoners' counsel made his last appeal to the jury. The Chief Justice in his charge said that the jury had no alternative but to find the murderer and his accomplice guilty of murder in the first degree.

The jury retired, and after a brief absence of ten minutes returned to their seats. Great excitement prevailed throughout the court room. The murderer and his accomplice sat pale and trembling in the dock. Her face turned snow-white during the moments preceding the reading of the verdict. The terrible word "Guilty" being uttered, the young woman sobbed aloud; but her companion hung his head sulkily.

IN THE CONDEMNED CELL.

His Lordship sentenced them to the gallows, to be hanged on Friday, the 2nd day of February, in the northeast yard of the Court House of St. John's. Last night I visited the condemned in their cells. The woman refused to retire, and walked to and fro in her cell with her face buried in her handkerchief. Her profuse raven hair fell dishoveled over her magnificent shoulders. She wore a neat black dress, a narrow white colar, and plain brooch. Gehan sat upon the pallet in his cell with an air of callousness and nonchalance, smoking a pipe and talking freely with the warden. On being questioned concerning his chances of being reprieved, he replied in a surley manner, and all he said to me, "I'll give no one any satisfaction about it; it's all over now, and they did their best." At midnight he retired, but first inquired after Johannah, his accomplice, and begged that some one would tell her that he had asked for her, and that he hoped she would die."game" beside him. Here the priest who had arrived a little before 12 o'clock, interposed and told Gehan that he wished to communicate with him. Gehan submissively consented to receive the advice of his spiritual adviser, after which he retired for the night. At 5 o'clock he was aroused from his fitful sleep and recommended to prepare himself for the last offices of the church of which he declared himself to be a member. He then ate some mutton chops, toast, and coffee with great relish, after which he said he felt "plucky."

But the more worthy object of human sympathy in this case was the frail but lovely creature who sat wearied yet sleepless upon the miserable pallet within her last abode on earth. Her tears had steadily fallen during the night; but when the priest announced himself to her, she cried aloud for many moments before speaking to him. At length he succeeded in calming down her grief, but only to hear from her the distracted and plaintive appeal: "Oh, Father! for the love of sweet Jesus, save me! save me!" But it is the policy of religion to offer a hope of reprieve to men under sentence of death for murder. The priest then gradually led her thoughts away from earth. She slowly grew resigned to her fate.

THE LAW OF BLOOD SATISFIED.

At 6:30 o'clock a company of policemen marched into the yard, and upon hearing them the doomed woman shuddered involuntarily and had new resource to tears. On leaving her cell at the request of the Sheriff, she drew back and sobbed hysterically. Being quietly pressed to move on, she advanced a step and again shrunk from the terrible journey. At length it was found necessary to employ violence in removing her from the cell; but at the request of the assisting clergyman she was allowed to remain quiet for a few minutes until he found means to persuade her to obey the sentence of the law. The priest finally succeeded, and taking her by the hand he led her out into the passage-way, where her dress was looped, her arms pinioned, and the fatal noose adjusted. In the meantime Gehan, dressed in a suit of black, had been fitted out for his leap into death, and he stood beside his beautiful accomplice.

"Poor Johannah," said Gehan aloud; but the condemned woman did not even raise her eyes towards him. She hung her head meekly, and seemed fully to realize her shame. But her tears had all dried up and sobs hushed; nothing save an occasional sigh was left of the grief and distraction of her last night upon earth.

"Are you ready?" asked the Sheriff, and Gehan answered promptly, "Yes, sir."

Gehan then received the black cap, as did also the unfortunate Johannah. Gehan, accompanied by a clergyman and two Deputy Sheriffs, led the way to the cortile of the Court House. Approaching the platform upon which the fatal trap-bars were, the doomed woman again shrunk back and cried bitterly. But again encouraged by the counsel of her spiritual adviser, she went courageously up the steps on to the platform. There she knelt and prayed ardently. Gehan also prayed. Their prayers being finished they arose, and the black caps were drawn over their eyes by Deputy Sheriffs and the noose of each adjusted to ropes which dangled from two protruding beams. The fatal trap-doors suddenly fell soon after, and Gehan and his accomplice were swinging between earth and sky. Great sympathy was felt for the girl, and it was hoped by many that the Governor would relent before the sentence had been fulfilled. But no pardon came.

The bodies were claimed by friends and buried decently.

GOING FOR WOLVES.

Exploits of Three Detroit Hunters in the Woods of Northern Michigan—Live Horses Used for Bait.

A young man named Oscar M. Perry arrived in this city Saturday from Gladwin county, having as baggage about seventy-five wolf skins, three or four bear skins, and a large number of deer skins, coon skins, muskrat and mink skins. Last fall he, in company with two other young men, went from Detroit to the county named, with the intention of taking up a permanent residence for the winter as hunters and trappers. Perry wintered there a year ago, and made his stay among the wild animals a very profitable one. He was yesterday making arrangements to return, and was, for one place, at the brickyards in Springwell inquiring after worn-out horses, purchasing several old equines at his own price. He also made the purchase of an old sleigh, as he is to take back a quantity of provisions, and leaves this morning with the intention of remaining in the woods till spring. His purchase of old horses is where the fun comes in, he says, as he is to use them for baiting wolves.

Last fall the party constructed a stout log-cabin in the woods, near a large marsh, proposing to make it a permanent camp. The house is a two-story one, and the hunters live and sleep in the second story.—The lower story is enclosed only on two sides, but the other sides are large doors, so arranged that they can be drawn up or let down at the will of those above. The construction of the cabin in this manner was to make of the first story a wolf trap on a wholesale scale, and it has been tested several times to the satisfaction of the builders. In addition to deer-shooting and trapping, the men proposed to make wolf catching a speciality. They found that by using strychnine they lost most of the victims, who ran away and hid where their bodies could not be found, and in time wolves got shy of the meat flung around.

After the trap was completed an old horse was purchased at the nearest settlement as a bait. That afternoon bits of meat were flung about, and some bloody pieces of fresh killed deer were carried off in different directions that the wolves might get the scent. The men remained on the watch all night, but were disappointed. The wolves came within pistol shot but were afraid to approach nearer, and finally went off. The old horse got no food next day, and at night was complaining about it in a series of neighs which could be heard half a mile. More meat was scattered about, and about midnight the wolves came up. After a careful survey to see if a trap existed, one of them ventured in, then another, and at length a dozen wolves surrounded the old horse and began snapping at him.

Frightened out of his horse sense, the equine kicked and plunged, and was making it warm for the wolves, when down went the door and the animals were trapped. Part of the pack were tearing at the horse at the time, having him down, but they left off and began rushing around to get out. One of them found a corner where the door did not fit well, and all rushed to the hole with such force as to take the door off its fixtures, escaping to the woods. The men found the old horse so badly bitten that he was killed to end his sufferings. The body was left three nights, but the wolves would not touch it, though one or two ventured into the trap without much fear.

Finding that the palates of the animals yearned for the old horse living, instead of the old horse dead, another jaded animal was puchased, and this time under the same circumstances as before, he was made to decoy several wolves into the trap, and the doors held them. By taking up a board in the floor the hunters had an easy job to shoot the animals. The wolves got suspicious the next night and would not enter the trap, and so on the next night the horse was tied to a tree in the woods, and two wolves were killed by the ambushed hunters. The next day a smaller pen was constructed about two miles away, and by taking old horse from one pen to the other, with an occasional night in the woods, Perry and his companions have done a wolfish business. He stated that one horse stood them about eighty wolves generally, but mentioned two cases wherein the equines had been inconsistent enough to give up the ghost after one night's work. Animals were purchased in Bay City and Saginaw, and about ten have been used up since last fall.—*Detroit Free Press, January 30th.*

We hate some persons because we do not know them, and we will not know them because we hate them.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—There are probably one hundred thousand strangers in this city. All the principal streets were thronged during the entire afternoon, and from 8 to 10 P M., were almost blocked up by the multitude. Such crowds were never before seen upon the streets of New Orleans. The weather was delightful and the festivities passed off without any mishap to mar the pleasures of the day.

About noon crowds commenced to collect on the principal thoroughfares, Royal, Chartres, Camy, St. Charles, Poydras, Julia and Carondelet streets, and by 4 P. M. all were densely packed, sidewalks, galleries, doorways and windows, in fact every available space being occupied. It was with considerable difficulty that room was made by the police for the procession to pass. At 3 P. M. a salute was fired at the foot of Canal street, and the procession moved in the following order: Squad of mounted police, Chief Marshal of the Empire, H. R. H. the King of the Carnival and attendants, music, Lords of the Yeomanry, Bœuf Gras; First Division—Music, Lord of the Carriages; Second Division—Music, Lord of the Vans; Third Division—Music, Lord of the Horse; Fourth Division—Music, Lord of the Unattached; Fifth Division—Platoon of police. This procession was composed of perhaps as motley a crew as was ever assembled. A platform had been erected in front of the City Hall, which was occupied by the Grand Duke Alexis, Mayor Flanders, the City and State officials, and a few invited guests. Opposite the City Hall, along the entire St. Charles street front of Lafayette square, a platform extended from the outer edge of the sidewalk backward some twenty feet, and was occupied by some three hundred persons, mostly ladies, presenting a gay and picturesque scene as viewed from the City Hall. The platform in front of the City Hall was decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, etc., and the opposite stand was hung with flags of all nations. After dark many buildings on Canal street and along the route of the procession, were illuminated. The platform in front of the City Hall and the grand stand opposite were also brilliantly lighted up. At about eight o'clock the grand allegorical procession, representing the "Dream of Homer," commenced moving, and passed through the principal streets. This was also viewed by Alexis and his party from the City Hall. The procession, like that of the afternoon, was complete in every detail. It was preceded by a Doric temple, in which was a bust of the poet; then followed Paris and Helen, with Venus in a background of golden clouds, typifying the origin of the Trojan war. The third car contained King Agamemnon, with Nestor, Briseis and heralds. The fourth car bore Achilles, his mother, Thetis, Vulcan and Patroclus. Another car bore the Grecian warriors, headed by Diomed. A number of cars were devoted to the Trojans, commencing with King Priam, Cassandra, Helenus, with the divinities, Apollo and Diana, guarding them. Hector, accompanied by Mars and the Trojan host, followed. Two cars were devoted to gods who favored the combattants. Next came the trials of Ulysses, commencing with Polyphemus, Circe, Scylla and Charybdis, the Syrens and Hades followed. Next came Calypso, then the Court of King Alcinous; the household of Ulysses, and finally Penelope and the suitors. Three cars were devoted to the "Battle of Frogs and Mice," the first representing the frogs, the second the mice, and the third the crabs. The last car bore representatives of the deities to whom Homer addressed his hymns. After the procession on the street, the Allegonic Krewe proceeded to the Varieties Theatre, where three grand tableaux were given. The first illustrated the "Award of the Apple of Discord;" Juno, Minerva, Venus, Helen and Paris brought in the picture. The second showed a combat between the Greeks and Trojans, the goddesses appearing in the background by a transformation. The third contained nine scenes indicating the trials of Ulysses, and the last scene was the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice, with the Crabs in the background. The festivities at the Varieties ending with a grand dress ball. Grand fancy dress and masquerade balls were also given at the Opera House, St. Charles Theatre, the Academy of Music, and at almost every hall in the city.

Buried Alive.

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The telegraph has already furnished us with some of the particulars of the late fearful accident on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad. The following additional details, furnished by Mr. Robert Holloway, will be read with melancholy interest:

Mr. Robert Holloway, an attorney of Monmouth Ill., was with his sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Miller, of Shelbyville, Ill., in the passenger car which was burned, and both had very narrow escapes. Immediately after the crash, and after he had got this lady out of the car, Mr. Holloway set to work to extract those less fortunate than he, and was only driven from the car when the intense heat, smoke and flame rendered it impossible for him to remain longer in it. As it was his hair was singed and clothing scorched. He says of his experience:

At about six o'clock, the time of the disaster, the passenger train was going south to St. Louis at about twenty-five miles per hour, when it met the freight train coming at nearly full speed. The baggage car was forced back two-thirds of the way through the front passenger car, fastening the passengers in the debris of the seats and stoves. My sister, Mrs. Miller and myself were in this car, but, by God's merciful providence, had some little time before the colision left our seats and gone near the stove in the extreme rear of this car to warm. We were there at the fatal moment, but escaped injury. There was another man sitting near the stove, and we three, of all the passengers in the car were the only ones who were unhurt. I got my sister out of the car, returned and labored in extracting and removing the crippled and fastened passengers. It required my utmost strength to free them. Eight were liberated, three of these with broken legs, another probably fatally injured in his head and chest, and the four others less injured. The stoves in the baggage car and the front stove in the passenger car were overturned and the car commenced burning immediately. Unfortunately the stove in the baggage car was filled with wood, from which the flames kindled most rapidly. Some persons with buckets of snow labored to keep the fire in check, but as they had to throw it over the piles of seats and entangled passengers, but little was accomplished. If there had been five minutes more time, all would have been liberated. The cries and prayers of those who could not escape were terrible. The flames increased very rapidly, and finally drove me, almost smothered from the car. Most of those who got out were too confused and alarmed at the suddenness and terrible nature of the catastrophe to render aid. Not less than four perished in the flames. Probably one or two more. One was Mrs. Raines, of Henry county, Iowa. Her husband and baby escaped, but he may probably die of his injuries. The names of the others I do not know. When the collission took place the seats were jammed together, catching the passengers legs. The front stove of the car was forced two thirds of the way back. The baggage man escaped through the window. There were sixteen or seventeen persons in the car. The flames spread throug it in less than half a minute. One lady, I think Mrs. Raines, kept ejaculating: "My poor mother." I pulled Mr. Raines out. There was a young man sitting with him and his wife in two seats fronting each other.

THE NORTH POLE.

A Novelty in Arctic Exploration.

Mr. Octavio Pavy, the wealthy and adventurous young Frenchman, who is going to the North Pole, proposes to do the journey on a rubber raft. The raft is composed of four keel shaped cylinders, fastened together on the decks by wooden slats, to which the necessary masts and rigging are attached. It is so small that it occupies very little room—in fact M. Pavy carries his pack in a barrel; but it will carry about ten thousand pounds of freight, besides the crew. M. Pavy is in St. Louis, en route for the Pacific coast; but finding the Union Pacific road blocked with snow, will return to New Orleans, and go to San Francisco by some other route. He will leave San Francisco in the spring, and will steer for Petrozauodsk, where he will take on board provisions, furs, dogs and raindeers. Sailing through Behring's Straits, M. Pavoy will bear for the land discovered by Captain Long, about five hundred miles broad, which he will cross in sledges drawn by raindeer and dogs, taking his boat with him. This land lies between 71 and 80 degrees of latitude, and will be reached, it is expected, sometime in August. After crossing it, he expects to find the open Polar Sea described by navigators, on which he will embark and sail around to Greenland and Spitsbergen—if he can.

What a Dream Did.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* soberly narrates the following as a fact:

A gentleman of high social position living in this county has a son engaged as a clerk in a mercantile house in Omaha. A few days ago the father received a letter from his son to the effect that he had been robbed of $5,000 belonging to his employer while returning from a collecting trip in the country. The father was naturally troubled by the intelligence, and when he retired to his room for the night he lay awake for some time thinking of the occurrence. At last he fell asleep, and as it seemud to him, he was sitting by a table in a bed chamber of —— Hotel, of Omaha, listening to the conversation of two young men who were recalling the particulars of a robbery in which they had just been concerned, while they counted over the proceeds of the same with an exultant air.

Learning the number of their room he descended the stairs, consulted the register fixed their names in his memory, together with the date under which they were written, and then awoke. He immediately wrote a letter to his son requesting him to call at the —— Hotel, look at the register, and if he found the names of John B. Wilson and James Franks inscribed on its pages under the date of November, to have the parties found, arrested, and charged with the theft of the $5,000. The son followed the directions, and from a letter received by the father yesterday we learn that the said John B. Wilson and James Franks were arrested at the said hotel, that they confessed to the felony, that $4,812 of the lost money was recovered, and that the offenders had been sent to the penitentiary.

Is Your Name Brown?

London has recently sustained a bereavement in the person of a lady of the not unfamiliar name of Brown. Some time back she offered the metropolitan board of works $250,000 if it would make a contemplated alteration in a street in the manner she wishes, but they were unable to accede to her wishes. She generously offered them $30,000 for the erection of a drinking fountain to be placed at the end of the street in which she lived, and this was about to be erected. The board was also in communication with her about public baths, which she intended to erect at a cost of $250,000, when suddenly *pallida mors*, who had taken some time coming, for Mrs. Brown was ninety, stepped in and dissipated her benevolent intention. She died intestate leaving an estate of $50,000 a year, and without a human relative. It is therefore stated that the property will go to the crown, but as there are several Browns about, it will be hard if one of that enterprising and ubiquitous family can't substitute a claim. Perhaps some of the American branch of the clan will think it worth while looking up their pedigrees.

Several gentlemen, out gunning in the vicinity of Statesville, a few days since, came across an ugly customer in the shape of a pilot snake, measuring four feet. So says the *American*.

Farmer's Wives.

The reading of essays by the ladies is one of the exercises which give life and interest to the meetings of the Springfield (Vt.) Farmer's Club. From one of the essays by Mrs. Daniel Rice, published in the Vermont *Farmer*, we copy the following paragraph:

"Did you ever think of the amount of thought requisite to plan three meals a day for three hundred and sixty five days in succession? To prepare enough and not too much, and for those living at a distance from the village, to remember that the stock of flour, sugar, tea, etc., is replenished in due time? Do you ever think of the multitude of her cares and duties? She must rise early to prepare breakfast or oversee it. Perhaps there are children to wash, dress and feed, or to get ready for school with their dinners. There is baking, sweeping, dusting, making beds, lunch for the men, may be dinner and supper to be made ready at the proper time—the washing, starching, folding and ironing of clothes—the care of milk, including the making of butter and cheese—and the inevitable washing of dishes. In autumn there is an additional work of picking, preserving, canning of fruit, drying apples, boiling cider, making apple sauce, with the still more unpleasant task which falls to her lot in butchering time. Then there is haying, harvesting, sheep-sheering, etc., when more help is needed, bringing an increase of her labors. Twice a year comes house-cleaning. By the way, of all the foes a house-keeper has to contend with, dirt is the greatest. She may gain a complete victory, and think to repose upon her laurels after her semi-annual engagements—but it is only temporary. The enemy soon returns, and even daily scirmishing does not keep it at bay. There is the mending, too. Sewing machines are great blessings, but they can't set in a patch or darn a stocking. I don't mention these things by way of complaining of woman's lot in general or asking for her any rights which she does not possess. I don't know as there is any remedy in the present state of the world. It seems to be one of the evils of life which must be born as we bear other ills, but what I do ask is a due appreciation of the important part that woman acts, and a consciousness that her labors, mental and physical, are as great, all things considered, as those of the other sex. Women are not so childish that a little sympathy now and then, or acknowledgment of their efforts and sacrifices make them imagine their cause worse than it is. I tell you men and husbands, 'it doeth good like a medicine,' and many a poor, crushed and broken down wife and mother is dying for want of it.

A Lively Bear Fight in Pennsylvania.

On a late evening, Mr. Elmaker, a farmer in Potter county, Pennsylvania, heard a commotion among his pigs and cattle, and on proceeding to ascertain the cause, he discovered an old bear and two cubs attacking a yearling calf. The bear had thrown the calf down and was preparing to drag it out of the yard, and the cubs were running around snapping their teeth and uttering half-supressed growls of delight at the prospect of a "good square meal." Mr. Elmaker seized his rifle, while his wife armed herself with a long-handled double-bitted axe, and advanced to the attack. The bears, made bold and ferocious by hunger, did not seem inclined to give up their prey. Rising upon her haunches, the old bear showed fight, and the cubs crouched behind her, snarling fiercely. Mr. Elmaker raised his rifle and fired at the black monster, but missed his aim and broke the left paw of the animal. With a fierce growl of rage caused by the painful wound, the old bear rushed at her assailants, followed by her cubs.—They stood their ground for a few minutes, Mr. Elmaker clubbing his rifle, while his wife cut one of the cubs severely in the shoulder with the axe.

The rage of the animals became fearful, and the great danger of facing them at once became apparent. Retreating rapidly to the house, they barred the door and prepared to defend themselves. Mr. Elmaker succeeded in reloading his rifle, and, firing through the window, killed a cub.—The bear attempted to climb the house, but owing to her broken paw was unable to do so. Another shot from his rifle wounded her severely in the head, when she set up the most hideous howl of rage. Failing to get another shot at them, the parties inside remained in a state of siege, prepared to resist any further attack. The animals loitered around until midnight, when they retired and all became still. In the morning the old bear was found dead about six hundred yards from the house, and the cub lay where it fell in the early part of the engagement. The other had disappeared in the forest.

The two dead bears were secured and dressed. The old one weighed 380 pounds and the cub 193. The calf was badly lacerated by the teeth and claws of the animal, but will recover.

American Claims.

The following are the American claims against Great Britain, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the "Alabama claims."

1. For the destruction of vessels and property belonging to the government of the United States, $25,000.

2. For the destruction of merchant vessels, cargoes and property sailing under the flag of the United States, $17,900,733.

3. For other damages or injuries to persons, growing out of the destruction of each class of these vessels.

[In respect to this item the "case" says it is impossible at present for the United States to present a detailed statement, but the amount of claims can not be less than hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions of dollars, on account of hardy, helpless seamen and their families.]

4. For national expenditures in pursuit of the cruisers, $7,030,478.

5. For loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

[In respect to this item the United States asks the arbitrators to estimate the amount which ought to be paid to them, after we submit statistics in respect to our tonnage before and after the rebellion.]

6. For enhanced payments of insurance by citizens of the United States, so far as is now known, $1,120,795.

7. For prolongation of a civil war, the addition of a large sum to the cost thereof, and of the suppression of the rebellion.

[As to this item the United States claim that after the battle of Gettysburg offensive operations by the insurgents were conducted only at sea, through the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, with the hope of involving this country in a war with Great Britain, and that the latter ought in equity to reimburse the United States for the expenses thereby entailed upon them.]

8. Interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, which is twelve months after the date of the award, at the usual rate of interest in the city of New York, where most of the claims of individuals are held, which is seven per cent. per annum. The United States claim that interest should be computed from an average day, say July 1st, 1863.

According to the foregoing statement, so far as it goes, the figures reach the sum of $26,136,896. It will be observed, however, in the reading of the exhibit, that the amounts for damages or injuries to persons growing out of the destruction of vessels by the Confederate cruisers, the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the prolongation of the war, due to the continued offensive operations of the Confederate privateers after the battle of Gettysburg, and interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable, according to the terms of the Washington treaty, are not enumerated in this schedule. The amount of the claims will vastly increase the American demand.—*N. Y. World.*

The following bill in relation to the apportionment of the State Senate was passed on Wednesday last:

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken as prescribed in section 5 of art. II. of the Constitution, or by order of Congress, the Senate shall be composed of members elected from districts constituted as follows, each of which shall elect one Senator;

1st Dist. Camden, Currituck and Pasquotank.
2. Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans.
3. Martin, Washington, Tyrell and Dare.
4. Beufort, Hyde and Pamlico.
5. Bertie and Northampton.
6. Halifax.
7. Edgecombe.
8. Pitt and Wilson.
9. Franklin and Nash.
10. Craven.
11. Lenoir and Green.
12. Onslow, Carteret and Jones.
13. Duplin.
14. New Hanover.
15. Bladen and Brunswick.
16. Columbus and Robeson.
17. Johnson.
18. Wayne.
19. Wake.
20. Warren.
21. Granville.
22. Orange.
23. Chatham.
24. Caswell and Person.
25. Rockingham.
26. Guilford.
27. Alamance.
28. Cumberland and Harnett.
29. Sampson.
30. Moore and Montgomery.
31. Randolph.
32. Richmond.
33. Anson and Union.
34. Mecklenburg.
35. Cabarrus and Stanley.
36. Davie and Rowan.
37. Davidson.
38. Stokes and Forsyth.
39. Surry and Yadkin.
40. Iredell.
41. Alexander and Wilkes.
42. Catawba and Lincoln.
43. Gaston and Cleveland.
44. Polk and Rutherford.
45. Burke and Caldwell.
46. McDowell, Mitchell and Watauga.
47. Alleghany, Ashe and Yancey.
48. Buncombe and Madison.
49. Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania.
50. Clay, Cherokee, Jackson, Macon and Graham.

The New Apportionment.

The Senate amendment to the House apportionment bill has passed: the House has agreed to the amendment, and the bill gone to the President. The law, as it now stands, makes the number of Representatives 243, as follows:

STATE.	REPS.	STATE.	REPS.
Maine,	4	Kentucky,	8
N. Hampshire,	2	Tennessee,	8
Vermont,	2	Indiana,	11
Massachusetts,	9	Illinois,	16
Rhode Island,	1	Missouri,	11
Connecticut,	3	Arkansas,	3
New York,	28	Michigan,	7
New Jersey,	6	Florida,	1
Pennsylvania,	22	Texas,	5
Delaware,	1	Iowa,	8
Maryland,	5	Wisconsin,	7
Virginia,	8	California,	4
North Carolina	7	Minnesota,	3
South Carolina,	4	Oregon,	1
Georgia,	8	Kansas,	2
Alabama,	6	West Virginia,	3
Mississippi	5	Nevada,	1
Louisiana,	5	Nobraska,	1
Ohio,	17		

The additional representatives gained by any State shall be elected from the State at large, unless the Legislature otherwise provides. The Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and the same day every second year shall be the days of election. No new State shall be admitted without enough people to entitle one representative. Any State that abridges the right of any citizen to vote, save for rebellion or crime, shall have its representation diminished according to the voters disfranchised.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1972.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next.

☞ See call from the Democratic-Conservative Central Executive Committee, in this issue. It is time we should think of organizing thoroughly and going to work earnestly.—Circulate good newspapers freely that the people may become more familiar with the issues of the day.

Several lengthy interesting articles on our inside, preclude much other matter prepared for this issue.

Policy and Duty.

In view of the approach of the Democratic and Conservative National Convention, when nominations are to be made for the offices of President and Vice-President, the New York *Express* says:

"Aside from men in office, men expecting office, strong party men, and the friends of this class of people, the settled conviction is that there should be a change of public men. "How shall this be done?" is the great question of the day.

We confess that at present we see but one way and that is by uniting upon *a common platform* all those who are honestly opposed to the present Administration.

There are no great differences of opinion among really conservative and patriotic men on the following points:

1st. The necessity of a Revenue Tariff, with fewer taxed articles.

2nd. Greater honesty and economy in the administration of the Government.

3d. Civil service reform, and civil government in place of military power.

4th. Decentralization.

5th. Complete purification of the public service.

6th. Amnesty and peace.

7th. The one term principle for the President of the United States.

8th. Local self-government.

9th. A fixed time for the resumption of specie payments.

10th. Public offenders to be treated in the same manner as private offenders.

These, in part or whole, with something less for the sake of general harmony, make a sufficient groundwork for a common bond of union.

The North Carolina Senatorship.

From Washington dates of February 23 it appears that Senator Logan is engaged in preparing the report for himself and Senators Morton and Sherman against the claims of Abbott to the vacant seat from this State; and Senator Carpenter, for himself and Senator Rice is preparing the minority report in favor of Abbott. It appears that the credentials of Ex-Gov. Vance have never been before the Committee on Elections and Privileges. After this case is disposed of, the question of the validity of the choice of General Ransom by the Legislature will next be considered, which will probably occasion a long debate in the Senate.

For some time past large shipments of linen and jute goods have been offered for sale in New York at such low prices that suspicion was at length excited and an invertigation made, which resulted in the discovery of enormous frauds on the revenue. The amount has not yet been ascertained, but it will reach many thousands of dollars. The fraud was perpetrated by means of false marks and brands at the Customhouse, whereby the identity of the goods was destroyed and the official misled, One of the parties has been arrested and held in bail in the sum of $20,000.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—Washington dates of the 23rd inst., state that the note of Earl Granville, sent to Secretary Fish through Minister Schenk, was read in the Cabinet meeting, and the merits of the question presented concerning the interpretation of the treaty of Washington were discussed. The note of Earl Granville was of a friendly character, and couched in delicate language, and as the reply would be in a like temper, it is said, there was no cause for apprehension as to the continuance of peace between England and the United States.

The U. S. government does not seem disposed to modify its statements of the case, however, but the President and all the members of the Cabinet are said to be desirous for a settlement of the question at issue in a manner honorable to both nations, through the tribunal of arbitrators provided by the treaty.

The counsel of Stokes, now on trial for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., continue faithful to the tactics with which they set out upon their defence of their client. They are exhausting all the possibilities of ingenuity before the court of Oyer and Terminer, and their protests and objections give rise to interminable discussions. It is as yet impossible to foretell when the real trial of the accused will commence. As it is at present, his counsel are trying the jury that indicted him.

☞ In the latest proceedings of Congress we see that Mr. Leach moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco. The motion failed for want of a two-thirds vote—ayes, 80; noes, 68.

THE INCOME TAX.—The House Committee of Ways and Means, it is reported, have given up the idea of repealing the income tax this session, The President's recommendation and the general expectation of the tax-payers thus go for nothing.

Beauties of Radical Rule.

The following concise statement of the financial condition of the South, was made by Mr. Beck, in a speech delivered in Congress last week on the proposition to investigate the state of affairs in Louisiana. We clip from the Washington *Patriot*:

The debts and liabilities, actual and contingent, have been frightfully increased, while their taxable property has diminished more than half in the last few years. Alabama owed not over $8,000,000 in 1868, now she is bound for $38,000,000.—Arkansas has increased her liabilities from $4,000,000 to nearly $20,000,000; Florida from little or nothing to nearly $16,000,000; Georgia from five or six millions to nearly $50,000,000—however, $6,000,000 of fraudulent bonds have been stopped lately; Louisiana from $10,000,000 in 1850, to $41,000,000, with a deficiency of over $9,000,000 last year; North Carolina, say, from $10,000,000 in 1861, to nearly $35,000,000 now; South Carolina from say, $5000,000 to $29,000,000; Tennessee from $20.000,000 to $45,000,000; Texas from nothing to about $16,000,000 with over $5,000,000 of taxation this year, besides the most enormous county taxation in all the States, and not a dollar of this is for the Confederate war debt; that was all repudiated, and many of the States have nothing to show for all the millions imposed by State and county taxation upon them.

And here is what he says about the "loyal" saviors that have been elevated to place and power over the Southern people. What an array of dazzling celebrities:

In North Carolina Governor Holden was successfully impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; he is now editor of the Government organ at Washington City. The Governor of Georgia resigned his position and fled from the State to prevent certain conviction for like offences. The Governor of Alabama retired in disgrace, proved to have officially plundered his State by the illegal issue of $500,000 of her bonds to the Alabama and Chatanooga Railroad Company. The Governor of Florida, charged with robbing his State by illegally placing millions of her bonds in the hands of such a notorious man as Littlefield is known to be; the Governor of Arkansas, charged by Radical officials with all sorts of corruption and indicted in a Radical court by a Radical grand jury for the most flagrant offences; the Governor of Louisiana, if half that is said against him by his own party friends be true, is worse than any of them; Brownlow, while in Tennessee, making a Pandemonium of that State; The Governor of Texas, a tyrant and usurper, who is denounced by his people regardless of party as a fiend in human form, whose orders and acts are a disgrace to American civilization—these are the men placed by Congress over seven millions of people in nine once free and independent States; men who are loathed and execrated by the people whose rights, liberty and honor it was their duty to protect. Retributive justice is on their track; some have been overtaken, the others will be. Hated and despised, their only refuge, if they can escape the penitentiary, seems to be in the Senate of the United States.

Sale of Arms to the French.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says the following points have been established by the debate in the Senate on Mr. Sumner's resolution for a Committee of Investigation:

1. It is established that in the face of repeated warnings and protests from German residents, and especially (in private) from M. Schurz, our Government sold arms to the agents of France while that country was at war with Germany.

2. After Remington's connection with the French Government became matter of notoriety, a country lawyer, who was Remington's attorney and townsman, was put forward as the nominal purchaser, though the business seems still to have been transacted at Washington by Remington in person.

3. The Government workshops were run to their full capacity to furnish cartridges for the French army, although there was no authority of law for the sale of anything except "old cannon, arms, and other ordinance stores now in possession of the War Department which are *damaged or otherwise unsuitable* for the United States military service or for the militia of the United States."

4. These privileges appear, from the correspondence of Mr. Remington to have been obtained with some difficulty, and by the aid of "the strongest influences."

5. Between the amounts paid by the French for these arms and stores, and the amounts received by our Government, there is a difference of nearly $4,000,000, which is not explained by commissions to Remington or his subordinate agents.

Littlefield Demanded by North Carolina.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 20th inst., says:

A requisition has been made by Governor Caldwell of North Carolina, for the surrender of General Littlefield to the authorities of that State. The papers were put into the hands of Governor Day last night. We have not learned what determination has been reached, but we think that Gov. Day will do his duty.

General Littlefield is under indictment in Leon circuit court for bribery. This morning it is understood that his bondsmen, since the receipt of the requisition from North Carolina have surrendered him, and that he is now in the hands of the sheriff of the county.

So far so good. We have our doubts about Littlefield's ever being brought back to North Carolina.

APPOINTMENTS.—We understand Gov. Caldwell, by and with the consent of the Council of State, has made the following appointments of Directors under the late decision of the Supreme Court:

Penitentiary.—Alfred Howe, negro, Gen. Dockery, John R. Harrison, G. W. Welker, and Jacob Allen.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.—Handy Lockhart, negro, Timothy F. Lee, John Nichols, L. D. Heartt, J. P. Prairie, Dr. W. H. McKee, and J. B. Neathery.

Asylum for the Insane.—R. C. Badger, H. Mahler, Thos. H. Briggs, Jefferson Fisher, Dr. E. B. Haywood, K. P. Battle, Jos. H. Green, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, J. P. Brodie, (col.,) and J. W. Hood, (col.,) of Wake county; Dr. J. G. Ramsay, of Rowan; Dr. Pride Jones, of Orange; John Norfleet, of Edgecombe, and Jos. W. Holden.

It is understood that no change will be made in the cases of the State Librarian and the Keeper of the Capitol.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

From the N. Y. *World.*

REPORT OF THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

Disguised Bodies Neither Common nor Political in Organization—Startling Facts and Figures—Wholesale Plundering by the Carpet-Baggers—Over Two Hundred Millions Stolen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The majority and minority reports of the joint Kuklux committee of twenty-one will be presented to Congress on Monday. The majority, as is well known, will submit several thousand pages of printed evidence of so-called Kuklux outrages, defend the Kuklux law of Congress, and recommend the continuance of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus beyond the time to which it is now restricted. It will to a certain extent agree with the report of the minority that the carpet-bag governments of the South have plundered and robbed the Southern people until lawlessness was provoked.

MINORITY REPORT.

[Special dispatch from the Baltimore *Sun.*]

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Senators Blair and Bayard, and Representatives Cox, Beck, Van Trump, Waddell, Robinson and Hanks, constituting the minority of the committee, will submit their report to Congress to-morrow.

The report deals with every question that came under the consideration of the committee, and gives a terrible picture of the existing condition of affairs in the South. Speaking of the existence of Kuklux in the Southern States, the minority report says: "While we do not intend to deny that bodies of disguised men have in several of the States of the South been guilty of the most flagrant crimes—crimes which we neither seek to palliate nor excuse, for the commission of which the wrong doers should, when ascertained and duly convicted, suffer speedy and condign punishment, we deny that these men have any general organization or political significance, or that their conduct is endorsed by any considerable number of the white people in any State; on the contrary, the men and the bands by which such outrages are perpetrated are almost universally regarded by the intelligent people of the several States as the worst enemies of the South, as they furnish the men now in power at Washington the only excuse left to maintain war upon them, and to continue the system of robbery and oppression which they have inaugurated—a system which is destructive not only of their peace and prosperity, but is intended to blacken and malign their character as men, before the country and the world.—We will show by evidence uncontrovertible, that no one of the six States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, has there at any time existed combinations of lawless men in one-tenth part of any said States.—These six States have, in the aggregate, a population of 4,973,738, and the total number of their counties exceeds 420. We do not fear successful contradiction when we say that there never was a disguised band in one tenth of them, or in over 40 of these 420 counties; simply in a county here or there, or at most in one or two counties together in several of these States, have such bands committed depredations, and we will show to all men not blinded with prejudice or passion that the Kuklux bill and conduct of the majority of this committee as inaugurated, continued and reported, is the grossest outrage, the foulest calumny ever perpetrated or circulated upon or against a helpless people by their rulers—who ought for that reason, if for no other, to be their friends instead of being their relentless enemies and calumniators. The state of Society at the close of the war and the overrunning of the country by an army of adventurers, is thus drawn:

"Before even breathing time was allowed them a set of harpies, most of whom had shirked the dangers of the battle-field, camp-followers, horse-holders, 'cowboys,' plunderers from both sides, during all the years of strife, rushed down singly and in squads on that people, thus prostrate and defenceless, and for their own private gains, seized and carried off whatever could be found worth seizing in that country. All remonstrance of resistance was stifled and crushed out by the cry of disloyalty and treason they raised against the Southern people, and by the pretence that the plunderers were persecuted because of their loyalty and devotion to the Union, and especially to the Republican party and its continued supremacy."

The charge that Northern men who went South with the intention to reside and transact business were driven out, is entirely contradicted by the testimony; on the contrary, the sworn evidence of witnesses of irreproachable character, proves that men who went South in good faith to settle amongst the people are as kindly treated and are as likely to be promoted to official position as they would if they moved from one Northern State to another. The investigation into the financial affairs of these States reveals the existence of fraud and corruption of the most astounding nature. The record of the different Governors is not uninteresting, and the report gives it in a concise way.

"The public records of the country show that Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has been successfully impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, Republicans uniting in so doing. Reed, of Florida has just been impeached by his own legislature. Bullock fled from Georgia to escape certain conviction. Smith, of Alabama, was guilty of issuing at least $6,000,000 of that State fraudulently, to the managers of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. Brownlow, while in Tennessee tyranized over the people in a most shameless manner, being equalled in that regard only by Davis, of Texas. Scott of South Carolina, barely escaped impeachment even from his corrupt Legislature. We will forbear in this report from speaking of the present status of Warmouth, of Louisiana, and Clayton, of Arkansas, as they are now undergoing investigation before committees of the Senate and House."

The financial standing of each State is given, and the statement reveals a terrible condition.

"The aggregate increase of the debts and liabilities of the Southern States will be found greatly to exceed $200,000,000."

In this fearful account no notice whatever has been taken of the debt contracted during the war, as all indebtedness in aid of the rebellion was repudiated by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. The systematic system of robbery pursued through the local taxation was the cause which led to the disturbances which did actually occur. The report says upon this:

"This character of larceny committed in neighborhoods caused more disturbances than all the wholesale plunder of the States; it came home to every man's door; it was seen and felt every day and hour; it was a festering sore on the body politic; and the offenders were sometimes pretty roughly dealt with, while sometimes they professed to have been "Kukluxed' to hide their own villainy."

Looking over some of the items of reckless expenditures, it is discovered that some of the officials were remarkably kind to inmates of the penitentiary, for in South Carolina it appears that $12,536 71 was expended for hired labor in that building, notwithstanding the fact that between two and three hundred convicts, a majority of whom were colored men, were, during the year, living in that institution at the expense of the State.

Speaking of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in nine of the counties of South Carolina, the minority says:

"We have no means of knowing upon what specific information, if any, the President has suspended the writ of habeas corpus in nine of the counties of South Carolina, because up to this time he has failed to respond to the resolution of the House of Representatives upon that subject. With our opportunities of knowing what has and what has not transpired in South Carolina since the passage of the law to enforce the 14th amendment of the constitution, we are bold to say that the exercise of this usurped dominion over the great writ of the right of the people, falsely claimed to be rightfully delegated to the President by act of Congress, is wholly unsupported by any state of facts which would justify its suspension, even by the rightful trustees of the power under the constitution."

The report closes with the arraignment of the President in the following words:

"It is a painful duty to arraign the Chief Magistrate of the republic before the great tribunal of the people. It would have been a much more plesant task, in a crisis which should hush into silence all mere party criticism, to represent him to that court of last resort as having performed his high trust, in relation to the Southern trouble with moderation, justice, wiidom, and the strictest impartiality; and that, under a broad and large hearted administration of the government, peace and harmony had been restored between the people of the two sections; and that all the bitterness and rankling animosities of a great civil war has been lost and absorbed in the proud recollections of a joint struggle for independence and liberty, and the common glory of the earlier and better days of the republic.

"What we complain of, and what the great body of the American people should visit with their censure and condemnation, is the indifference and the positive inattention of the Federal Executive to the terrible results which may follow the maladministration of affairs in the Southern States; and that he seems to be so far forgetful of his duties to *all the people* as to submit himself, perhaps unconsciously, to the dictates of party vengeance, or the accomplishment of party ends in the future, rather than to do equal and exact justice to all classes of citizens."

A Great Speech in the Senate.

MR. SCHURZ' REPLY TO CONKLING.

In the Senate of the United States, Tuesday, Mr. Schurz replied to Mr. Conkling's speech of the previous day upon the Sumner resolutions for investigating the sales of arms to French agents. The day was propitious and the audience immense. The galleries, aisles and corridors were packed, the cloak rooms opening on the Senate floor, and the Senate itself were crowded, and there was not room enough to accommodate the hundreds who wished to hear Mr. Schurz.

A special to the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

The speech of Senator Schurz was extraordinary. To say that it was a great speech would be but to repeat the unanimous opinion of all who heard it, irrespective of party. In rhetorical finish and purity of style the speech was equal, perhaps to any heretofore made by Mr. Schurz. In argument he was forcible, logical and unanswerable; whilst he handled Conkling and Morton severely. Mr. Schurz never descended to personality nor lost his temper, but was at all times dignified and self-possessed. Passages here and there so worked upon the sympathies of the auditors that they responded in applause and at times by a general murmur or simultaneous intelligent glances from one to another. The Senators themselves were held in constant attention.

Senator Schurz turned to great advantage for himself, and with disastrous effect against the Administration Senators, the charge that he was trying to carry with him the German vote. He claimed that the Germans were independent of all politicians; they loved liberty, and above all things were in favor of honest administration of public affairs, and he gave the Administration party warning that the German voters would be found upon the side of those who advocated the purification of the civil service, and the punishment of criminals in office.

A special to the *Sun* says:

The remarkable qualities of Mr. Schurz as a debater were never more forcibly illustrated than by his incisive, aggressive speech of to-day. Its strong presentation of the facts, its support of the same by illustration and argument, and its rebuke of the insinuation and inuendo put forth by the administration Senators, marked this effort in the highest degree. He warned the Senators who were opposing this investigation, as they had opposed the New York custom-house investigation, and sustained the San Domingo project, that they could not stand before the storm that was rising against them.

One of the strong points of the speech was where he read the law which required that thirty days' notice of these arms should be given, and which was not given, but in lieu of it a private notice was sent around, which a German house in New York; heard of by accident, and sent to Washington and informed the Prussian minister. The sales were as a consequence put off for a few days, and then made to the French agents, and the arms hurried off to France where they duly arrived. Mr. Schurz insisted that this evasion of the statute covering these sales indicated beyond the shadow of a doubt an intention to violate the neutrality laws.

North Carolina was represented in the Agricultural Convention of the United States, at Washington, which assembled on the 15th, by John L. Bridgers, W. J. Yates and N. W. Woodfin on the part of the State Society; J. P. Houston of Mecklenburg, the N. C. Agricultural and Industrial Convention, and Hon. J. C. Harper of Caldwell, and W. J. Yates of Mecklenburg, the Fair of the Carolinas at Charlotte.

Abbott's Case.

The New York *Tribune* (republican) treats Abbott's case, which has been under consideration in the United States Senate for some time, after the following style:

"Mr. Joseph C. Abbott, claimant of a seat in the U. S. Senate as a Senator elect from North Carolina, sends us his case, and asks us to consider the *legal* aspects. We are not sure of our ability to do so, in view of the admitted facts, as they are set forth by himself in his case before us, and which—premising that Mr. Abbott had been a Senator, and that his party, (Republican) had been beaten in the State election just held—we present in his own words, as follows:

"The Legislature of the State of North Carolina, on the second Tuesday of its session in November, 1870, held an election for Senator in Congress from March 4, 1871, resulting as follows:

"A vote being had in the Senate, a quorum being present, Zebulon B. Vance received 32 of the votes given, and Joseph C. Abbott received 11 votes, and five votes were given for others, receiving one vote each, making 48 persons present taking part in the election. In the House of Representatives of said Legislature, on the same day, Zebulon B. Vance had 63 of the votes given, Joseph C. Abbott 32, and ten votes were cast for six other persons, making 105 persons taking part in the election. On the day following both branches of the Legislature met in Convention, and there it was anounced in the usual form, that Zebulon B. Vance was duly elected United States Senator from March 4, 1871. It is admitted that, if the votes for Mr. Vance were of any validity or effect, under the facts hereinafter set forth, such announcement of his election was legal and proper; but, because of the reasons following, it is claimed that the votes given for Mr. Vance were void and of no effect, and Gen. Abbott was lawfully elected Senator."

"Of course, Mr. Abott proceeds to argue that, Vance being a proscribed rebel, votes cast for him ought not to count, though the men who cast them still serve to make up a quorum, thus enabling the lean minority to elect a Senator. As a striking illustration of the natural and almost necessary results of proscription and its irreconcilable antagonism to the central idea of a great civil war has been lost and absorbed in the proud recollections of a joint struggle for independence and liberty, and the common glory of the earlier and better days of the republic.

"What we complain of, and what the great body of the American people should visit with their censure and condemnation, is the indifference and the positive inattention of the Federal Executive to the terrible results which may follow the maladministration of affairs in the Southern States; and that he seems to be so far forgetful of his duties to *all the people* as to submit himself, perhaps unconsciously, to the dictates of party vengeance, or the accomplishment of party ends in the future, rather than to do equal and exact justice to all classes of citizens."

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A Fifty Thousand Dollar Embezzlement.

The arrest of George W. Swepson, in Savannah, on the charge of embezzling $50,000, has already been announced. The *Advertiser* of the 16th says:

Among the names registered at the Screven House on Wednesday was that of "Geo. W. Swepson, N. C.," a person who has figured quite as extensively in the carpet-bag notoriety, State aid and railroad bond business in the South as any other man. What was the nature of his business in Savanah has not transpired; but that some parties had serious business to transact with him the sequel will show. Late in the afternoon a member of one of our prominent banking houses visited the office of a magistrate and made affidavit, upon which a warrant was issued against Swepson, charging him with larceny after trust, the affidavit setting forth that he had been entrusted with four hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the trustees of the "Florida Internal Improvement Fund" to apply to a certain purpose in its behalf! that of this sum he had appropriated and converted to his own use fifty thousand dollars.

The warrant was placed in the hands of a constable, who proceeded to the Screven House and arrested Swepson, remaining with him in his room all night. Yesterday he was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 (putting up his collateral at once,) and last evening he left for Florida. The papers of that State have pretty thoroughly vertilated the schemes in which Swepson has been engaged, and this last one in particular; but what could have been the reason for his arrest in this city, rather than in Florida, where the offence was committed, and against whose laws he is alleged to have offended, is more than we are quite able to explain. As he has returned to that State, the presumption is that he was *en route* for Florida when arrested. Swepson's connection with Littlefield in the railroad swindle which forced that precious scamp to fly from North Carolina is well known, probably to a majority of our readers.

As far back as 1868, Swepson, so the tail runs, joined Bullock in projecting a railroad in North Carolina. For the construction of this road, the Legislature of that State, under pressure from another Governor, who was subsequently impeached and deposed from office, authorized the issue of $7,000,000 in bonds. Swepson carried the bonds North, raised $5,000,000 on them; and leaving the new railroad to take care of itself, ran off with his plunder to Florida. There he fell into the hands of shrewder rascals than himself, and was stripped of the most of his booty; whereupon, with the assistance of Gov. Reed, he repeated the game which had been so successful in North Carolina, and the Legislature was induced to issue $5,000,000 in bonds for building a certain railroad in Florida. Of this sum $125,000 were expended on the railroad, while the remainder went into the pockets of Swepson and his confederates.

The latter transaction of $50,000 would seem, therefore, to be but a picayune piece of business compared with his former ventures; and if, as commonly reported, he has made so much money out of his sharp practice in North Carolina and Florida, the forfeiting of a little $5,000 bond will not cause him a moment's uneasiness, the amount of the bond being but a mere bagatelle compared with the amount he is accused of *appropriating*.

A steamboat is in course of construction in Norfolk, Va., which is to ply between Kinston and Newbern. The company conducting this enterprise are anxious that Congress may make an appropriation for the cleansing out Neuse river in order that they may run up to Smithfield, Johnson county.

The snow blockade in the northwest has been raised and great damage to the road is feared from the floods.

STATE CONVENTION.

Call from the Democratic-Conservative Central Executive Committee, &c.

Chamber of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative Party.
Raleigh, Feb. 3d, 1872.

At a recent meeting of the Democratic-Conservative members of the Legislature, the present State Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party were by resolution continued until the meeting of the State Convention of that party, and the Hon. D. M. Barringer was appointed in place of the late Gov. Bragg.

The State Convention will be held in the town of Greensboro on Wednesday, the first day of May next.

The Convention will be charged with high duties in the selection of a candidate for Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education and Superintendent of Public Works, as well as in declaring the principles and policy both State and Federal of the party, and providing for efficient organization in the approaching campaign.

It is, therefore, very desirable and important that every county in the State shall be represented in that Convention, and it is confidently hoped that our political friends will take immediate and efficient steps to secure such representation.

To that end the Central Executive Committee are instructed to suggest that county popular meetings composed of all persons opposed to radicalism, misrule and public extravagance, be called in each county of the State as soon as practicable, to appoint delegates to the Convention and devise ways and means to secure their attendance.

In order to avoid a failure of representation, let each county meeting appoint one or more proxies, who will certainly attend the convention.

In the meantime, every one opposed to radical misrule, without regard to past political differences, is expected and cordially invited to raise his voice and exert himself to inform the public mind, and prepare the people to stand together in the noble and patriotic struggle to uphold, maintain and administer honestly and faithfully the principles of free constitutional government.

The most effective means of informing the public mind is the Press. How important, therefore, that it shall be properly and thoroughly directed. We feel the strongest assurance that those who conduct the Democratic-Conservative press will be active and faithful in placing before the people such arguments and information as may be at their command and we respectfully urge our friends to be active in extending the circulation of our newspapers as a grand help to success.

The Committee is instructed to submit and suggest the annexed plan of organization.

A copy of the proceedings of the county meetings appointing delegates to the State Convention should be sent to this Committee.

By order of the Committee.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.

The following general rules are presented for the government of the Democratic-Conservative party, and all such persons as may co-operate with them in the State of North Carolina.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Committee for the State at large consisting of forty-one members. Of these four shall reside in each congressional district and nine in or near the city of Raleigh, the members residing at or near the city of Raleigh, shall be denominated the Central Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee for the State at large shall have general control, supervision and direction of the party organization and its practical workings under the control and direction of the State Convention.

The Central Executive Committee shall be charged at all times with the exercise of the powers conferred on the Executive Committee for the State at large, unless in any respect restrained by the last mentioned committee. A meeting of the Executive Committee for the State at large may be called by four members thereof, as well as by the Central Executive Committee. The State Convention shall designate a chairman for the Executive Committee for the State at large and he shall report to the Central Executive Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Executive Committee for the State at large in any Congressional District, shall constitute a Congressional District Executive Committee, for such District in which they reside, and shall exercise the powers in such District conferred on the Executive Committee for the State at large, subject to the control and direction of the latter and the Central Executive Committee, unless in such respects as the latter may be restricted.

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

The county shall have a County Executive Committee, composed of members taken, two from each township in the county, and the Committee shall appoint or elect a chairman, and exercise the powers in their respective counties, conferred on the Congressional District Executive Committees, subject to the control and direction of the Executive Committee for the State at large, and the Central Executive Committee, unless in such respects as the latter may be restricted. The County Executive Committee shall be designated by a county convention of the county for which the same shall be appointed.

TOWNSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be a Township Executive Committe in each township in each county in the State, consisting of four or more members, to be appointed by a township convention. Such committee shall elect or appoint a chairman, and shall exercise, in the township for which the same shall be appointed, all the powers conferred on the Executive Committee for the State at large, unless restrained in any respect by the County, Congressional District, State Executive or Central Executive Committees, respectively, according to their respective supervisory and controlling powers.

By order of the Committee.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

The first State election this year is to be held in New Hampshire, March 12.—There are four parties in the field—Republican, Democrat, Labor Reform, and Prohibition.

The French language has about 32,000 words, the Spanish 30,000, the Italian 35,000, and the English 40,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY.—A public entertainment will be given by the above Society, at the Court House, on Saturday evening next. The aims of the Society are good, and we hope our citizens will encourage them by their presence and lend a helping hand towards increasing their facilities for mental improvement.

The following programme will be observed:

Reading Scriptures by the Chaplain.
Introductory Address by the President.
Oration.—Education. B. DeSchweinitz.
" Ambition. H. V. Rominger.
" Civil War. C. W. Null.

R. L. Patterson, Esq., will address the Society.

The exercises will be enlivened with music by the Salem Brass Band.

We hope the public will give them a rousing benefit.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION at Eden, Broadbay Township, took place on Saturday last in the presence of a large concourse of people. The exercises were entertaining, showing commendable training on the part of the teacher and application on the part of the pupils.

Thos. R. Purnell, Esq., of this place, delivered an address on the occasion, which was well received.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—While other flourishing counties in this State are holding Agricultural meetings and forming Agricultural Societies, to improve their condition, a majority of the people of Forsyth county are talking *poor* politics, and not growing richer or wiser thereby!

The recent Agricultural meeting at the court-house in Greensboro was well attended, and steps have been taken to form an Agricultural Society in Guilford county. Success, say we.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hege, of this place celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their Wedding day on Saturday last. Early in the morning the "Church Band" ushered in the day with appropriate strains. During the day many friends called on the venerable pair, and in the evening the Salem Brass Band gave them a serenade, performing some of their most choice pieces.

FIRST MONTH OF SPRING.—To-morrow blustry March comes into the Calender. The frogs have been piping in the meadows, the grass has a fresh tint, and the violet and crocus are beautifying the garden border. Truly the weather has been charming for the past few days.

Fresh Fish are exposed for sale by our grocerymen. Nothing better than a good fresh fish.

The Greensboro *Patriot* is in receipt of a letter from Durham, which states that tobacco is being shipped from that place to China regularly, and is very popular with the inhabitants of the Celestiall Empire.

LIQUOR SEIZURE.—We have been informed that John H. White, U. S. D. M., on Friday night last, seized some 18 or 20 gallons of illicit whisky in Liberty, near the Winston incorporation.

TOBACCO SALES.—A friend informs us that the sales at Brown's Tobacco Warehorse, on Saturday last, amounted to 5,636 pounds, averaging from $2.75 to $33.-50 per hundred weight.

Another sale on Tuesday at satisfactory prices.

HARPER FOR MARCH is undoubtedly a remarkable number. It contains nearly fifty engravings and an unusual variety of reading matter. The leading article by Col. Thorp is a comprehensive history of the United States Treasury Department," and is followed by a Bolivia Rail Road article, full of incidents of travel and adventure. The article on naval architecture, past and present, is very interesting, and will be continued in the April number. Mr. Conway's Munic, "The city of the little Monk," is of the highest order of Magazine literature. It is impossible to enumerate all the articles in this number, suffice it to say that they are all excellent and highly interesting. In the April number Port Crayon will commence a series of illustrated papers of Southern Scenery, Society and Character. $4 a year. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for March is at hand and embellished with a fine portrait of Herbert Spencer the celebrated English Photographer. The opening chapter of "The Strange adventures of a Phaeton," a brilliant serial which will run through the year, and promises to be one of the most powerful stories of the day. The initiatory chapters possess a singular facination unusual at the portals of a tale.

The leading article is an excellent essay on "Mahomet," giving the most recent researches into the history of that remarkable man. "The early life of Chas. Dickens" is an interesting contribution.—"Strange News about the Solar Prominences," is a good scientific article. All the other departments are full of the most careful selections from home and foreign literature.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton Street, New York. Terms, $5.00 a year; two copies, $9.00. Single numbers 45 cents.

GODEY for March is fresh and fively as the first month of Spring it represents.—Beautiful steel engravings, elegant fashion plates and excellent literary articles are the well known contents of this continually improving monthly, now nearly half a ecutnry old.

STATE ITEMS.

PENITENTIARY TAX.

An Act Supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to Raise Revenue, Ratified the 25th day of January. 1872.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly at its present session for good cause, hath superseded the work on the main buildings of the State penitentiary, and therefore the tax heretofore levied for said purpose is more than will be needed, therefore,

Sec. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That section two of the above recited "Act to raise revenue," ratified as aforesaid on the 25th day of January, 1872, be amended so as to read as follows: A special tax of six and two-third cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all the taxable property of the State to be applied to the erection of the Penitentiary and support of convicts.

Sec. 2. That sec. 2 of said act be amended, by striking out "one dollar and five cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "ninety-five cents."

[In addition there is a tax for school purposes laid in the *School Act*, of 6⅔ cents on real and personal property, and 20 cents on the poll—entire tax $1.15 on poll, 38⅓ on property.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn that Chief Justice Pearson recently delivered an opinion on the act of the Legislature of April 6, 1871, conferring upon the presiding officers of the two Houses power to appoint Directors on Railroads, and affecting to suspend the authority of the Governor in such matters.

The case came from the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and the decision sustains the authority and action of the Governor.

We protested against this action at the time, and now we see what has come of it.

We are led to believe that the decision established the authority of the Governor to fill by appointment places about the charitable institutions and penitentiary, lately filled by the Legislature, as well as making the Directory of Railroads wherein the State has interest.—*Raleigh Carolinian.*

AN IMPOSTOR.—Our readers will remember S. Adams Lee, who circulated around here about a year ago. He claimed to be connected with the illustrious Lee family of Virginia, and on the prestige this gave him went before the public with a stolen lecture entitled "God in the Ocean," which he delivered for the quarters he took in.—He was soon discovered here, and like the Arab "folded his tent and silently stole away." He has recently turned up in Frankfort, Ky., where he succeeded in ingratiating himself into the confidence of J. C. Breckenridge and others, and winning the affections of a young lady who was teaching in one of the schools there. They were to be married, but by some means it was discovered that he was an imposter, and a crowd of indignant citizens assembled and gave him a certain number of hours to depart, whereupon he departed. The young lady stuck to him, though, and kissed him when he went.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The case of Mrs. Denning *vs.* Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, for damages for the loss of her husband, killed during the Dudley railroad disaster, commenced in the Superior Court last Saturday and consumed the entire attention of the court until Wednesday evening, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, with damages to the amount of $3,775. Mrs. Denning claimed $10,000. The company took an appeal.

MORE BOUNTY FRAUDS.—It is understood that over fifty indictments have been issued by the United States against parties in North Carolina and Tennessee, charging them with offences against the Second Auditor's Office.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* has been purchased by Messrs. Stone & Uzzel of the Weldon *News*. The latter establishment will be merged into the former and on the 1st of March both papers consolidated will appear as the *Daily News*.

The Battleboro *Advance* learns that it is the intention of Dr. H. E. T. Manning to start a new paper in Weldon soon, to take the place of the News, removed to Raleigh.

Gen. M. W. Ransom has been selected to deliver the Literary address before the Hesperian and Columbian Societies, at Trinity College, on 12th June next.

Rev. Samuel Pearce, of Charlotte, has been selected as State Lecturer for North Carolina in behalf of the Friends of Temperance and the cause of which they are endeavoring to advance.

Mr. J. H. Pitts has purchased an interest in the *Carolina Eagle*, published at Hickory Tavern.

Horse thieves are getting numerous in the western counties of this State.

There are now 125 students at Trinity College. So says an exchange.

Walter Dunn, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue at Kinston.

GENERAL NEWS.

OMAHA, Feb. 21—The railroad officials telegraph the snow blockade is raised and that trains are running on time.

FORT LORAINE, Feb. 21.—The snow is melting rapidly, and great damage to the road is apprehended from floods.

COUNCIL BLUFF, Feb. 21.—The bridge over the Mississippi river at this point is completed. It is the largest structure in the world on the high bridge system.

A bill has been reported in the Maine Legislature giving women the right to vote at presidential elections.

It is estimated that from five to ten per cent of the whole property of Massachusetts is exempt from taxation, as being devoted to charitable, educational and religous uses.

G. H. Lee, late post master at Fair Grove, Davidson county, has been removed and Samuel S. Helper appointed in his place.

Enos Dennis, sentenced to the penitentiary from Pasquotank, for an assault with intent to commit rape, has been pardoned by Governor Caldwell.

At Tampa, Fla., mulberries will probably be ripe within a week; at present that market is well supplied with snap beans, peas, turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

Chattanooga has five temperance societies. The other houses sell whisky.

The Boston *Journal* says highway robbery is becoming too frequent in that city.

Spotted Tail is reported safe and sound on a Government reservation.

☞ SAPOLIO. ☜

For house cleaning, washing dishe floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning wind ow paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass an all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap Get it from your Grocer, or at 241 Washington street, N. Y. [49-tf.]

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Feb. 29,

Provisions.		Chop,	2
Bacon,	10@ 15	Bran,	1½
Lard,	12@15	*Grain.*	
Pork	6½@7	Wheat,	1 75@2 00
Beef,	3@7	Corn,	90 @ 0 00
Veal,	5@ 7	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton,	5@ 7	Rye,	90@1 00
Butter,	25@00	Oats,	75@ 85
Flour	4½ @5	Peas,	00@ 90

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Feb. 27.

Lugs—Common, Red	$4 50	to	$5 00
" Good working	5 00	to	7 00
" Com'n, Bright	7 00	to	10 00
" Fine, "	10 00	to	15 00
Extra lots higher.			
Leaf—Common Red,	5 00	to	8 00
" Good	8 00	to	10 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	10 00	to	15 00
" Common Bright,	12 00	to	25 00
" Good, "	25 00	to	35 00
" Fine, "	25 00	to	30 00
" Extra fine lots	35 00	to	60 00

New York, Feb. 26.—Cotton, 22¾ a 23½; Flour, 7 00 to 7 75; Corn, 70 a 70½; Wheat, 1 66 a 1 70; Gold, 110½ a 110⅝; Bonds, N. C. old, 34 a 35, new 17½ a 00.

Baltimore, Feb. 26.—Cotton 22½ a 00 Flour 6 75 a 8 00; Wheat, $1 63 a $1 65; Corn white, 65 a 00, yellow, 62 a 00; Oats, 52 a 55 Bacon, 7 a 13; Whisky, 92 a 00; Lard 00 a 00.

Richmond, Feb. 26.—Wheat, $1 75 a 1 77 Corn 65 a 00; Oats 65 a 00; Flour, superfine, $8½ a 9.

Norfolk, Feb. 26.—Bacon, sides, 7½ a 9; Corn 66 a 67½. Flour 6½ a 8½.

Charlotte. Feb. 24.—Bacon 9¼ a 10½; Flour, 4 00 a 4 25; Corn, 85 a 87½; Oats, 70 a 75. Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00;

Fayetteville, Feb. 22.—Bacon 10 a 15; Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $0 95 a $1 00; Oats, 85; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 14; Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Feb. 26.—Flour $5 75 a $6 75; Wheat, red, $1 20 a $1 40, white $1 35 a $1 50; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 13½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $2 40 a $3 00

MARRIED,

In Winston, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by Rev. W. W. Albea, Mr. WM. E. GOOSBY, of Rockingham county, to Miss EMMA SPAUGH, of Winston.

In this county, on the 22d inst., by Charles Pope, Esq., Mr. WESLEY ROMINGER to Miss JULIA OLZWESKI.

In Yadkin county, on Thursday, the 8th inst., Mr. G. W. POINDEXTER to Miss KATE MARTIN.

DIED,

On the 25th inst., at Pfafftown, Mrs. ADELAIDE PAULINA TRANSOU, wife of Mr. Ephraim Transou, aged 59 years.

In this county, on the 26th inst., CARRIE, daughter of Franklin and Pamelia Spach, aged about 3 years.

In Salisbury, on his return homeward from Jacksonville, Florida, whither he had gone for the restoration of his health, Mr. C. K. WHEELER, in the 22nd year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the morning of the 25th inst., after a short illness, Mr. ALFRED L. PRICE, aged 56 years, 3 months and 10 days.

Mr. Price was one of the founders of the Wilmington *Journal.*

Literary Entertainment.

THE SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY will give a public entertainment on

SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1872,

in the COURT-HOUSE at Winston.

The programme will be varied, and the Committee takes pleasure in stating that Mr. R. L. PATTERSON has kindly promised to address the Society and assembled company.

There will be music by the Brass Band.

For details see printed programmes, which will be distributed previous to the evening.

Entertainment to begin at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

B. DeSCHWEINITZ, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 29, 1872.

To Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish and John A. Cornish, non-residents.

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Supe-
DAVIDSON COUNTY, } rior Court.

SUMMONS.

J. E. Kepley and Eliza, his wife, Enos Lanning and Jane, his wife, and Nancy Johnson, Plaintiffs,

against

Valentine Sowers and Rebecca, his wife, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah, his wife, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson County, Greeting:

YOU ARE COMMANDED to summon Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah Myers, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 20th day of April, 1872, and answer the petition which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County; and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said petition at that time, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 24th day of February, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.

M. H. PINNIX, and J. T. BROWN, *Attorneys for Petitioners.*

Feb. 29, 1872-9-6w

BROWN'S
Tobacco Warehouse,
WINSTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, (late of Davie county) would respectfully announce to all interested, that he has opened a Warehouse for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO,

in WINSTON, and hopes, by strict attention to business, fair dealing, prompt returns, and the highest market prices, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

His Warehouse is well arranged, commissions will be as low as elsewhere, and no charges unless sales are made.

T. J. BROWN.

Feb. 22, 1872-8-3m.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of T. C. Pfohl, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. A. PFOHL, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 22, 1872.-8-3m.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Trophy Tomato,	Extra Early Peas,
White Mustard,	Early May Peas,
Gingar Parsnip,	Case Knife Beans,
Orange Carrot,	Horticultural Beans,
Mowhawk Beans,	Early Rose Potatoes,
Yellow 6 Weeks Beans,	Flat Dutch Cabbage,
Valentine Beans,	Late Drumhead Cabbage,
Lima Beans,	Early York Cabbage,

Early Winningstadt Cabbage, and a variety of Radish, Lettuce and Cucumber Seeds, &c., &c.

For sale at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building,
Feb. 22, 1872. Salem, N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

:o:

JUST RECEIVED a lot of **PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS,** suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-tf. Sole Agent for Forsyth County.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying.) No. 1 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Damar Varnish, for Zinc Paint, &c.

DRYING JAPAN,

dryer for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL and DRY, at low prices, with

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE
STEAM PLANING
AND
SAW MILLS
OF
FOGLE BROTHERS,
SALEM, N. C.,

Are now in full operation, and well prepared to manufacture

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Shutters and Frames of all Kinds,

in a good and substantial manner.

They *erect Buildings* and do *Repairing and Job Work* in and out of town, by contract or otherwise.

Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Scroll Sawing, Turning,

and all work in their line, promptly and well executed, at fair rates.

LUMBER

of all kinds, bought and sold.

Address
FOGLE BROTHERS,
Feb. 8, 1872-6-3m. Salem, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

Davidson County.

D. W. Andrews, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
L. L. Thomas, *Defendant.*

TO L. L. THOMAS, DEFENDANT:

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, to-wit:

To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons L. L. Thomas, the defendant above named, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, within said county, within the first three days of the next Term thereof. Let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of five hundred dollars and interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1860, until paid, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars, 10th day of February, 1862.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this the 5th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of Superior Court of Davidson County.

And let said defendant take notice, that a warrant of attachment has been issued against his property in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of five hundred dollars with interest from 2nd day of October, 1860, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars 10th day of February, 1862. Returnable to our Superior Court at Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872. When and where you can appear and shall be heard.

Done at office, this the 19th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

4-6w

TOBACCO!

Morehead's Warehouse,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after the first Wednesday in March, (6th,) for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be "taken in," and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first-class prizery attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco, too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to planters. I'll do my best for consignors; they can't ask more. I refer every man to his neiglbors, that the good news may spread.

Very Respectfully,
EUGENE MOREHEAD.

Feb. 15, 1872.-7-3m.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

3-1y.

R. T. CRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.

Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,

cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF THE CELEBRATED
Liver Regulator
at **Zevely's Drug Store.**

GUN FOR SALE.

A GOOD six shooter Rifle for sale. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE
Salem Agency.

THE undersigned is Agent for the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company. Call and see him. Office in Dr. Zevely's building.

Thos. R. Purnell.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket Tilden (non-spilling) Inkstand.

AT THE STORE
OF
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,
A New and Handsome Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods
selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Birthday Presents.

We have on hand a splendid assortment of
NECK TIES,
LACE COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS.
IN JET AND SHELL JEWELRY

we have the best and latest styles, and at LOW PRICES.

All purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. BLICKENDERFER'S
Notion and Variety Store.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf

A NEW STOCK

OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Birthday Presents, just received

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

COUNTERPANES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of the celebrated **"Conestoga" Counterpanes,** which we will sell at greatly reduced prices at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

SEWING THREAD.

40 DIFFERENT SHADES AND COLORS o Sewing Silk, by which you can match any piece of goods, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES at $1 a pair and upward at the
50 tf NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

WE have added to our Stock a complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments.
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

FINE LINE OF CUFFS AND COLLARS at the
50-tf. NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS in Ornamental Boxes. A very neat present for a lady, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HOSIERY.

FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

OFFICE OF
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
AND BUYERS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empres Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also

SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE

ine, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durabl

HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for

FRIES' GOODS,

both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it s to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

WORTH & WORTH,
General Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH

How to Get Rich.

Put on the airs of an eight-keyed flute,
If you'r only a penny whistle:
Pass where you can for a garden rose,
If your only a wayside thistle.

Blow, whenever you blow your horn,
So that people can understand
That you may be sharp but you won't be flat,
In society's great brass band.

Pass the plate or hat in church,
With the usual sabbath air,
But move with a mild religious squeak,
That people may know you're there.

If you carry a nose six inches long,
And a beak can scarce be longer,
Believe it is a sign of perception strong,
And the longer it is the stronger.

But is in order of nasal tubes
Your organ is brief in measure,
Then brevity being the order of wit,
Consider your pug a treasure.

Love your neighbor—but mark the force
Of the gospel rule of grace—
The more you admire yourself, my friend,
The higher your neighbor's place.

Clink your dime in the Deacon's pan,
As if you were throwing gold,
And give with an eye to the business hope
Of reaping a hundred fold.

Whether your reading is little or great,
Quote right or never quote;
Polish your uppers, though down at the heel,
And never endorse a note.

Always advance best hand, best foot,
Best hand, best foot your own,
And thus you may feast on the fat of the land,
While others enjoy the bone.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HISTORY OF

The Great Fires

In CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. Only complete history.—700 8vo. pages; 75 engravings. 70,000 already sold. Price $2 50. 2,000 agents made in 20 days. Profits go to sufferers. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. 6-4w.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine. 6-1w.

RED RUST PROOF OATS $2 a Bushel: Orchard Grass $3.50 a bushel. Send 3 cent postage stamp and my complete Priced Lists of all kinds of Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower and Tree Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Guanos, Chemicals, Live Stock, &c., will be forwarded you. These Priced Lists contain much valuable information as to time and quantity to plant, &c. MARK W. JOHNSON, Seedsman, P. O. Box 230, Atlanta, Ga. 6-4w.

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NEW LONDON, CONN.,

Manufacturers of the "Brown Gin," Cotton Seed Hullers, Machinery and Castings. Manufacturers of Harris' Patent Rotary Steam Engine—the best and cheapest Steam engine for plantation purposes. Cotton-gin makers and repairers furnished with all kinds of materials. Saws, Ribs, Pullies, Boxes, etc., of any pattern to order at short notice. Have had long experience in the business, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Orders solicited. Address as above. 6-4w.

Epilepsy or Fits.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. 6-4w.

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SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1872.

This popular Monthly Magazine *gives more for the money than any in the world.* It has the best colored fashions, the best original stories, and the best engravings of any lady's book. *Great* and *costly improvements* will be made in 1872, when it will contain

ONE THOUSAND PAGES!
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TWELVE MAMMOTH COLORED FASHIONS!
ONE THOUSAND WOOD CUTS!
TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF MUSIC!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

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Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1872, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, FIVE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS will be given, viz: BOUGHT WITH A PRICE, by Ann S. Stephens; THE ISLAND OF DIAMONDS, by Harry Danforth; ONCE TOO OFTEN, by Frank Lee Benedict; LINDSAY'S LUCK, by Miss F. Hodgson, and A WIFE, YET NOT A WIFE, by the author of "The Second Life."

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Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and contain six figures. They will be superbly colored. Also, several pages of Household and other receipts; in short everything interesting to ladies.

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One copy, for one year	$ 2 00
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—o—

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☞ Specimens sent free to those wishing to get up clubs.

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HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:

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Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
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THE attention of Planters is called to our large and fine **FRUIT TREES and VINES,** for the *Fall and Spring* planting, consisting of

APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, PEACH, APRICOT, GRAPE VINES, PEAR, NECTARINE, STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Persons desiring Catalogues, can have them by applying to the Proprietor at VIENNA, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C. A. E. CONRAD.
Nov. 17, 1871.-46-3m.

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CABBAGE SEED,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Christian Harmony,

CHEAP, by the quantity, at
BLUM'S.

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H. W. SHORE, P. M.

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WE have just received a well selected assortment of useful and attractive Books suitable for all ages and conditions, among which may be found elegantly bound editions of the American and British Poets, a complete catalogue of which will soon be issued, from which all, both far and near, can select their New Year and birth-day Gifts, and at the same time treat themselves to the very best Fireside reading to be found.

For the seriously inclined we have such authors as Prentiss, Bickerstith, Deems, Spurgeon, Jay, &c.

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For Children we have all that can be desired.

Fancy Goods AND Stationery

we have in great variety, such as

PAPER WEIGHTS, Glass, Bronze, and Marble.
PEN WIPERS, with Puppies, Deer, and Cats.
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A NEW LOT OF

BASKETS

just opened, embracing a variety of Reticule, Lunch, Sewing, School, Fancy and Toy. Call and examine.
Dec. 1. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

New Year, 1872.

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:

HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
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PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
FOR-GET-ME-NOT,
KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.
MEMORY'S GIFT.
RED LINE TENNYSON;
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The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents.
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Wordsworth	25 "
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Pencil Points From No. 1 to No. 9.
Memorandums, Large and Small.
Family Bibles, Fine and Common.
at the BOOK STORE.

Millinery ! Millinery ! !

Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT,
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HAVING located one door above Wm. T. Vogler's New Jewelry Store, respectfully informs her numerous friends that she has opened a new assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest and most approved styles. Ladies will save money by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Hats and Bonnets will be sold at cost.
Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

WE have just received one of the LARGEST STOCKS of

Notions and Fancy Goods

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J. BLICKENDERFER,
Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf Salem, N. C.

Winston Male Academy.

THE SPRING SESSION of this school will open January 10th, 1872, and continue twenty weeks.
Rates of Tuition as heretofore.
Board from $8 to $10 per month.
For circulars and further particulars address
J. W. GOSLEN, Principal.
Winston, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1871.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure
Horse and Cattle Powders.
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

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FOR
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CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

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These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled in

TONE,
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WORKMANSHIP
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☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞ We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

☞ We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS of the most celebrated makers, *Wholesale and Retail at lowest Factory Prices.*

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO.,
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Or any of our regular established Agencies.
Oct. 20, 1871-42-6m

The 'Poulterer's Friend'

WILL prevent and cure Chicken Cholera, and prevent Gapes in young Chickens, &c.

HOG POWDERS.

A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable in fattening Hogs.

Horse and Cattle Powders
At Vogler's Supply Store.
Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.

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Musical Library,

CONSISTING OF
FIFTEEN VOLUMES FILLED WITH CHOICE PIANO MUSIC.

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Shining Lights. A choice collection of beautiful Sacred Songs.

HEARTH AND HOME, FIRESIDE ECHOES, and SWEET SOUNDS. Three Volumes of easy songs by Webster, Persley, etc.

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Price $2 50 per volume, elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt sides; $2 in plain cloth; $1 75 in boards.

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TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
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Good and cheap Writing Paper.
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Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.

NIGHT LATCH WHO WANTS ONE?
Enquire at this office.

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BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANAC
1872.

Besides the usual Astronomical calculations, Agricultural matter, Tales, Anecdotes and Recipes, this Almanac contains Interest Tables, Tide Table, vote for Attorney General in 1870, Table showing the number of days from any day in one month, to the same day in another month throughout the year, times of holding Courts in North Carolina and Virginia, list of members of the General Assembly, population of the Globe, population of large cities, population of North Carolina and the United States, Government of Public Works and Institutions of North Carolina, Government of the United States, Rates of Postage, List of Taxes repealed, &c., &c.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 1871.

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DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.,
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Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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AS Assignee of Vogler & Co., it is my duty to collect the debts due to them and to E. A. Vogler and A. F. Pfohl. These debts can be collected in the United States Court, where the Homestead decision of our State Courts is not binding.
Call at the Store and settle and save costs of a suit in the U. S. Court. H. W. FRIES,
Aug. 18, 1871. (34.tf) Assignee of Vogler & Co.

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LITTLE WOMEN,
LITTLE MEN,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,
at the BOOK STORE.

FINE
Orange & Lemon Trees

FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing Fruit. Enquire at this Office.

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DESIRABLY SITUATED on POPLAR STREET
Salem, N. C., Oct. 20, 1871.-42-tf. J. G. VEACH.

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Warfield's Cold Water Soap

is good in *Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water.* Saves much labor and fuel.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagious.
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.
Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 17, 1871-7tf.

LADIES' GENUINE....
MALTESE COLLARS,
CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3--5--tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

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WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and
Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE
Best Radiant Oil!
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

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THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENTS' LAMPS, together with other improved styles. Also FIXTURES, a good assortment, for sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

In Chemical and Medical Science.

Dr. E. F. GARVIN'S
SOLUTION & COMPOUND ELIXIR
OF
TAR

FIRST AND ONLY SOLUTION ever made in one mixture of ALL THE TWELVE valuable active principals of the well known curative agent,

PINE TREE TAR,

UNEQUALED in Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and consumption.

CURES WITHOUT FAIL

A recent cold in three to six hours; and also, by its VITALISING, PURIFYING and STIMULATING effects upon the general system, is remarkably efficacious in all

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

including Scrotula and Eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Disease, and General Debility.

ONE TRIAL CONVINCES!

ALSO, A

Volatile Solution of Tar

For INHALATION, without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery, as the whole apparatus can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at any time for the most effectual and positively curative use in

All Diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS.

THE COMPOUND

Tar and Mandrake Pill,

for use in connection with the ELIXIR TAR, is a combination of the TWO most valuable ALTERATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this Pill without exception the very best ever offered.

The SOLUTION and COMPOUND ELIXIR of

TAR

is without doubt the Best remedy known in cases of

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

It is a Specific for such diseases, and should be kept in the household of every family, especially during those months in which

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER

are liable to prevail. A small quantity taken daily will prevent contracting these terrible diseases.

Solution and Compound Elixir, $1 00 per Bottle
Volatile Solution for Inhalation, $5.00 per Box
Tar and Mandrake Pills, 50cts per box.
Send for Circular of **POSITIVE CURES** to your Druggist, or to

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SOLE PROPRIETORS,
119 E. 22d St., New York.

New Family Grocery

☞ AT JENKINS' OLD STAND ☜
J. P. LANDQUIST,
SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. R. A. Jenkins, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH.

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.
Sept 1, 1871-35-3m.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
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Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

DICTIONARIES

Webster's Unabridged, National, University and School Bullion's English Latin and Latin English Dictionaries at BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vaster outside audiences which cannot gather to the State-house, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest time. As we sow we shall reap.

THE WORLD'S seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

THE WORLD will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

I.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who descry the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that to-day marches deliberately on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

II.—All those who would maintain the honor of republics, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debts.

III.—All those who would cut down to fewer and fit objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly treble, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest on debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift; likewise all those who would spare a little the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own too much.

IV.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom-houses of half their officials, rid the statute-books of half their odious snares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our native industries.

V.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

VI.—All those who would abolish every unlawful tax, like that on incomes; every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency; every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper-money.

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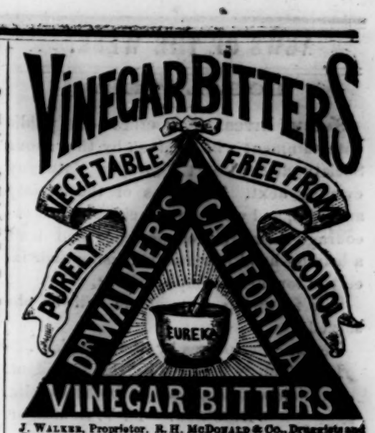

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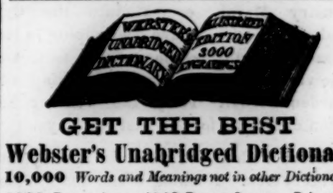

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